## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CITY FINANCES.

AN INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES AGAINST CON-TROLLER GREEN OF MISMANAGEMENT ASKED BY PROMINENT BANKERS AND OTHERS.

A memorial emanating from the People's Reform Association, of which Mr. John Foley is Cualrman, but practically indorsed, at least to a certain extent, bysprominent bankers and others of this city, was yesterday forwarded to the Legislature. The charges are not new, but are presented in a new shape, and are to strongly indorsed that they cannot be entirely 12-

to strongly indersed that they cannot be entirely ig-nored by the Legislature or the press. The more im-pertant points are, therefore, given below. The first paragraphs recite, somewhat unnecessarily, that the charges were made to the Mayor and by him ignored. Appeal is therefore made to the Legislature.

that the charges were made to the Lagislature. In document then goes on to say:

First—Collasseely acting with one Dexter A. Hawkins in reference to a pretenacd claim by the latter against the City of New York, amounting to upwards of eight thousand doctars, and frontedically paying the same. It was pretended by sail thawkins that he was employed at Albany from on or about Feb. 23, 1873, until the close of the Legislature of that year, attending to the interests of the city as represented by the Controller, and he charged and was paid by the Controller for this pretended employment, \$100 a day, besides upwards of kinesia Hawkins's bill of charges which he represents himself as having attended to ouring this entire period, is out a bind and deception—the bills he refors to having occupied but a small portion of the time specified. The deception consists in chargeing in relation to such matters, the time which Hawkins was actually engaged as the lobbylist of Controller Green to secure his retention in office under the provisous of the Charter, and to have conferred upon his department increased nowers. Three fourths of the time for which Hawkins charges \$100 a day, and about \$11 per day for expenses prior to be 300 a day, and about \$11 per day for expenses prior to the 301 day of April Eigh be was actually engaged in this private lobby.

City and County of New-York the taxes for (a) in the City and County of New York are the sear are not imposed or collected until towards its close. For the fire the months or so of each year, the Governments of the city and county are carried on upon berrowed money. This money is borrowed upon to the known as revenue bonds, issued in anticipation and on the recursty of the taxes of the year. During the year 1872 the Courtel er borrowed upon this security of the taxes of the years. the year 1872 the Control or borrowed upon this security harredy in excess of the requirements of the Government, to the average excess for the year of over ix millions of dollars, for which he pant in terest from the Treasury at the rate of Your cent per annum. This excess he kept on deposit in the Recaidway National Bank and the Tenth National Bank of the City of New York, and allowed these banks the use of this brige sine of money without receiving or securing any return by way of interest therefor, and in her will knowledge that no return or allowance of interest would be paid upon these deposits by said banks. The bost to the city and county, from this single act of ellern mismanagement, exceeds half a million of lobars.

ASSESSMENT BONDS.

(2.) The public improvements of the City of New-York the principally carried on by the city authorities, as trasters for and on behalf of the property-owners, whose individual properties are to be benefited by such improvements. The law authorizes the city to borrow, upon what are known as as essuent bonds, the sums which may be required to pay for these works as they proceed. These bonds are issued in anticipation and on curring of these assessments, which the the authorizes imposed upon the properties benefited for the cost of appuse of the improvements. The Controlor is file of of the city authorized to issue these bonds, or the money borrowed by him on the bonds he sale city pays to the lender 7 per cent interest per in. It is thus mayifest that it is the interest of the mat every care should be taken and every expeditionally used to may the assessments for the imments expeditionally imposed, that the proceeds colected may be apputed to the payment of the city upon the bonds issued to provide means to proceed with the improvements, and by save the city the expense it incurs by way of a usen the borrowed money. No assessment can d in this city until the same is first confirmed s howen as the Board of Revision and Correc-th census of the Controller, Recorder, and the lon Counsel. Of this Board the Con-sessment lists, when prepared by the of Assessment, are duly transmitted to coller, to be by him hid before the Board for correction, and confirmation. The Board cis except when convened by the Controller, man thereof, and with him rests the response chairman thereof, and with him rests the responsity of duly presenting to it, when convend, the
loss assessment lists received by him. According to
less annual message of the Mayor-the parture for the statement therein being funbed. It is understood, by the Controlleroutstanding issue of bonds payable from
resmants for local improvements in the city
cannot to \$1.227.572 20. Upon this amount the city
is interest at the rate of seven per cent, or over
60.000 per annum. By the same message it is shown
it he assessments which have been confirmed by the
aid of levision and Correction, uncoil cted, amount
only \$2.00.003. The difference between this amount
of the sum of the same issued, which is nearly \$13. 600,000, is represented by improvements, for which no nessessment lists have been presented by the Con-

passed in 1872. All other assessment usts have been allowed to accumulate in the Finnine Department, piled up and allowed to remain in neglected obscurity. So long as those lists are thus retained by the Controller the property-owners are benefited at the expense of the city, the latter being burdened by the Interest of which the property-owners are relieved. The burden thus imposed upon the city by the Controller, for the relief of the property owners, amounts to hearly one militan dollars per annum. It was lately decided by the verdect of a jury, in the cases of Devlin art, the City of New-York, that the action of the Controller in retaining the assessment lists, without having placed them before the floard of Revision and Correction for confirmation, was a willful neglect of duty on his part, for which the city was responsible, and similar decisions, with like consequences, have been given in several other cases, to the injury and prejudice of the tax-payers of time community.

From this willful neglect of duty on the part of the Controller, the tax-payers have already severely suffered by the payment of interest, and from other causes, to the extent of \$1.00,000, and under the present management of the Fannine Department this loss and injury continue to horease.

The hitigations in which the Controller has involved the city and county are unprecedented in number, and in human-rable instances are most oppressive and verations in character. By law the Controller is charged with the express duty of auditing, revising, and settling all claims in which the city is concerned as debtor or creduct, and the fact is notorious that the Controller country, that he discharges this duty effectually by reeredner, and the fact is notorious that the Controller considers that he discharges this duty effectually by refusing to lake any action whatever in reference to handreds of claims which have been presented to him and flied in his department against the city and county, the result is that there are now pending in the courts upwind of three thousand six hundred soits against the City, and proceedings against the County. More than three-fourths of these litigations have been necessitated by the meapacity of the Controller to deal with the inatters submitted to him for his action. This imposes higgation costs the City and County of New-

a addition to the Counce.

o a sistants.

CONSULT AND GREEN CONTRASTED. In the hereasing bardens and obligations of the city and country conclusive evidence is furnished of the gross and colpate mismanagement of the Controller's administration in the above and other particulars. Controller's manner of the Controller's controller of the Mayor Hall in November, ison. The management by Mayor Hall in November, ison. The management from that time until the meeting of the Legislature, January, 1872, was one of "masterly mactivity." During the three years preceding Mr. Green's management of the Finance Department—that is, from the beginning of Mayor Hall's term of office, which Mr. Green is never wearied in describing as the most calami-Green is never wearted in describing as the most calami-tous the city ever endured—the burdens of the city and county were as follows:

1871	*************	23.362,527 6
Total.  The rotal delt on January 1, 1860, or City and County, according to the Controlor's scatement, published in Mayor Havemeyer last measure, was the state debt in Sentimer, 1871, according to the same statement, was	\$52,205.430 <b>EQ</b>	\$08,241,191 6
	-	
Blowing the increase in the bende for three years—1809, 1870, 1	d and funded debt	
Grand total, City and County of boods and stocks, for the three Temmany power under Tweed, and Hall	worst years of the Success. Consully,	

Now compare this with the three years of Controller Green's management, actual and estimated by him. For these three years the femous burden, mave to m or will be imposed upon the City and County in tarse, lends and slocks:

1879 First-Tuger:

.... 697.884.959 37

enne bonds of 1871 out of faration of that year, as cer-tified in by the Coutroller, \$93,943,658 51 Revenue bonds of 1873 out of the taxation for that year, except \$1.172,547 12 then contained, was bonds of 773, outstanding as above expisions, to be paid out of taxes for that year. 131,204,571 23

1.472,567 12 Total increase in bonded and \$129,732,024 10 funced d-bt, City and County, in 1872 and 1873...... 35,788,365 59 To which all bonds and stocks

other than revenue bonds to be issued in 1874, for City and County purposes, esti-mated at less than balf the issue of 1873, say...... 

Grand total city and countr obligations in tax2, heads, and siceks, during three years of Centrolier Green's management.

It can the City and County of New-York, for three years of Temmuny seeming similarization (1803, 1870, and 1871), in taxes, bonds, and slocks.

Of this amount Controller Green esseries, on the sill-david of Mr. Talinor, that through frand and forger the Tammany Ring and its retniners stote. 23,000,000 00

Acknowledged by the Controller to have been applied to the purposes of the governments of the sir, and to the purposes of the governments of the sir, and to the purpose of the governments of the sir, and to the purpose.

\$60,979,419 38 It will controller Green's housest, reform administration (1872, 1873, and 1874), in taxes, bonds, and sincks.

Cost of Controller's "bonest" administration for

and this does not include the present large floating dest against the city.

If Tammany could carry on the Government of the city and county for three years, with all the extensive improvements, at an expense to the people of signorous and county define to this amount steal ever \$21,000,000, and leave beaunt a debt of only \$2.717,597.55 (water is all the Controller chains to have paid), what is the cause of the immense increase of the burdons of the city and county during the scoop-diag three years to the chormous amount of \$10.073,324.96, and that during a reformed, honest, and economical seministration of the Government under an incorruptible officer, and with a virtual stoppage of nearly all the public works! To this question there is but one answer, and that is the utter hand petency of Controller Green to manage the finances of this city, and a system of administration the most rimously expensive, that ever has been devised or experienced in this or any other Government.

Other statements of minor charges not worth publica-Other statements of minor charges not worth publica-

gation at the bunds of a Legislative Committee : These and various other acts of fraudulent misman

tion follow; and then are given the following names

These and various other acts of frandulent mismanagement is we a direct bearing upon the culpable usismanagement of the Finance Department, under Controller Green, and demand, if established, his immediate removal from office. Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. M. HALL, JOSEPH MARTIN,
EDWARD A. BLAKE, HORATIO F. AVERELL,
JOSEPH SLEVIN, JOHN B. SHEA,
A. A. THOMPSON, PETER LEVINS,
JOHN FOLEY,
Committee of Citizens and Taxpayers.
We respectfully ask that a thorough investigation
should be made at once as to the several matters set
forth in the foregoing memorial.

should be made at once as to the several matters set forts in the foregoing memorial.

New-Fork, March 10, 1874.

C. P. Leverich, President Bank of New-York.

R. H. Lower, President Bank of the Republic,

W. H. Scott, President Handour National Bank.

GEO. F. Baker, Cashier First National Bank.

W. M. A. Wherlock, President Central National Bank.

W. M. Macy, President Seamen's Bank for Savings.

V. K. Stevenson, President Seamen's Bank for Savings.

V. K. Stevenson, President Seamen's Bank for Savings.

V. K. Stevenson, President Security Bank.

NOMAS WHITE, President Security Bank.

NOMAS WHITE, President Security Bank.

KURL LOEB & CO., Bankers.

KURL LOEB & CO., Bankers.

KURL LOEB & CO., Bankers.

W. B. MEEKER, Banker.

J. F. UNDERHILL & CO., Bankers.

M. C. TUKER, Banker.

M. C. TURNER, Banker. R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust A. G. APGAR, Cashier Merchants' Exchange National Bank.
D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier Leather Manufacturers' Na-

tional Bank.

D. R. Mangan, President National Trust Company.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier Chatham National Bank GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier Chatham National Bank, C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier Continental National Bank, MORRIS FRANKLIN, President New-York Life Insur

J. M. STEWART, Secretary Mutual Benefit Life Insur-Ance Company.

HUGO WESENDONK, President Germania Life Insur ance Company.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President Pacific Mutual In-

surance Company.
J. L. Douglass, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company. J. H. Pinckney, President Relief Fire Insurance Com-

PROS.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary Columbia Pire Insurance Company.
CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary Adriatic Insur-HENRY BUTLER, President American Exchangge In-

DANIEL D. QUACKENBOSS, Secretary Commercial Insur-FRED. MOTZ, President Great Western Mutual Insur-WALTER K. PAGE, Secretary Guardian Fire Insurance Company, Joseph Brokaw, President Importers' and Traders'

John Ed. Kahl, Vice-President Germania Fire Insur-ELWOOD WALTER, President Mercantile Mutual Insur-

WM. C. BARRETT, A. L. SANGER, RUFUS K. MCHARG, HENGY GOLDSMITH, GLORGE W. DE CUNHA, FORREST H. PARKER, EDWARD S. JAIFEAY, GEORGE HOFFMAN,

OTIST. HALL.
HORATIOP. ALLEN,
JOHN E. DEVLAN,
HENRY BEECKMAN,
TROMAS H. GREAT,
R. W. DEVRUNA, EDWARD F. BROWN.

THE ERIE RAILWAY STRIKE.

SEVEN HUNDRED MEN STOP WORK-EFFORTS TO COM-PROMISE UNAVAILING-EASTERN AND WESTERN BOUND FREIGHT DELAYED.

The Eric Railroad Company are at present somewhat crippled in the forwarding of their freight, owing to the strike which has occurred among the laborers who handle it. A short time ago the hands employed at the Long Dock, Jersey City, sent a respectful notice to the Company that they would require an advance of 2) cents per hour upon their work, and the application was laid before the Directors, who decided that at present it would not be advisable or convenient to make the advance. An answer to that effect was returned to the committee of the laborers, who continued at work as if perfectly satisfied with the result of their application. On Thursday, however, the laborers employed on the New-York side, at pier No. 31, North River, without warning or notice, refused to continue at work unless they were paid 20 cents an hour, which is an increase of 2; cents on the rates paid by the company. The foreman at the pier asked the men to wait until the end of the mouth, so that he might have time to inform the company, and endeavor to get the advance. This the men positively refused to do unless the foreman would guarantee the advance on and after April 1. Of course the foreman could not give such a guarantee, and the men quit work. As the laborers at pier No. 8 had not joined in the movement, a force of the strikers went to that pier to make them also quit work, but apon attempting to use force, a body of police was sum-moned, and the strikers were clubbed from the pier. The other men thereupon returned to their work, and were engaged up to last night. The men employed on the Long Dock no sooner heard that the laborers at Pier No. 31 had struck than they also refused to work, but did not at all agree among themselves as to what rate of pay should be demanded. The men both in New-York and New-Jersey refused yesterday moraing to return to their employment, and the registing act of the Company value endeavored through their committee to induce them to resume work. As it seemed possible yesterday that the strike might extent to other railroad companies, a meeting of the freight agents of the different lines was held in the forenoon, and it was agreed to raise the rate of wages to \$50 per month for 11 hours per working day, and 10 give 20 cents per hour overtime. The monthly rate had previously been \$45 per month, and it was thought advisable to hire all the good hands at the advanced monthly rate. The committee of the laborers, when informed of the proposition, seemed to be pleased with the offer, but apon reporting it to the men they refused to accept any other terms than 20 cents per hour, for 10 hours per day, and 25 cents per hour for overtime. Upon this being made known to the general agent in this city, he again similined a meeting of the various railroad agents, who meet at the Eric office in West-st, at 5 o'clock p. m., and reschided their former offer and agreed to abide by the rates formerly paid. In the meantime the foroman of the freight depot at Pier No. 31 visited Castle Garden and succeeded in hirag 175 able-boiled mee, to go to work this morning at 7 o'clock, at the original rate of frigents per bour, and police arrangements have been made to escort the new workmen trun Castle Garden to the pier, and also to protect them white they are at work. When the strike first began the strikers hung about the adjoining pers and at the corners of the various succets in the vicinity of pier No. 3, and this minimum that strike hang in the vicinity of pier No. 3, and this minimum that strike hang a meeting of the freight agents of the different lines

freight is barge-bound outside the pier. As the average amount of freight dispatched westward it from 50 to 75 car-loads per day, the stoppage in the work is a very serie as one for the Company, as it throws out of regular order the running machinery of the whole live, besides greatly inconveniencing the forwarders whose goods are delayed. The number of bands on striks yesterday was about 700, but it is expected that the Company have replaced the strikers at Pier No. 31 they will return to their work. The advance of 22 cents per hour may seem, at first glance, to be only a small sum, but with 700 hands it would increase the expenses of the Company \$2,2675 per year, without any corresponding return—an increase which, with the light freights and present low charges, the Company do not feel justified in making. It has however, been positively determined by the officers of the Company that whatever rate of pay may be adopted in the fultire, none of the men who have caused the strike at Pier No. 31 will ever again obtain employment under the Eric Company's management.

DAVENPORT'S ELECTION BUREAU. THE AMENUMENT TO THE ELECTION LAW OPPOSED

BY THE JUDGES. The bill to amend the act relating to the rights of citizens, introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. John D. Lawson of this city, and advocated by Commissioner Davenport, which was published in full in THE TRIBUNE of vesterday, seemed to meet with the unqualified disapproval of all those interested in the regulation of the franchise. The malges of the various Courts of Record, who would be overridden in the discharge of their functions in regard to naturalization by John T. Davenport, in his capacity as Chief Supervisor of Elections, through the new powers sought to be conferred upon him, deemed it best, with one exception, not to give a posttive statement of their opinion. It was evident, however, that they considered it as meant to increase the power and patronage of the Chief Supervisor of Elections rather than to throw additional safeguarts around

the rights of citizenship.

Judge Friedman of the Superior Court said that he thought this act was intended indirectly to take the thought this act was intended indirectly to take the supervision of naturalization entirely of the State Courts, and to centralize all that business in a sort of secret bureau of elections, under the control of one man, the Chief Supervision of Elections. This supervision was first hild upon the Supreme and Superior Courts and Court of Common Pleus in 1733. It was not within the scope of duty of the Judges as Judges of the State Courts, but they had exercised it willingly, though it brought increased labor upon themselves and their subordinates. The powers the bill would confer upon the supervisors would be such as to allow them to override and dictate to the judges. In conducting the examinations of those who sought to be naturalized, the judge could always stop the investigation as soon as ne was convinced of the propriety or inspropriety of issuing the papers; but the supervisor would be enabled to continue it as long as he chose, and any adverse action of the judge could be panished as a noisdementer by fine and imprisonment. The fourth section gave him power to arrest any one who hindered or obstructed him in the performance of any duty which he was authorized to discharge. Judge Friedman thought it looked as though the judges concerned were to be provoked into a refusal to maturalize persons, and he for one would do se, if he were to be dictated to his such an obnexious manner. As to the section which empowered the supervisors to copy all the records and papers referring to naturalization, he could see no object, except as a source of income. In the office of the Cierk of the Court of Common Picas, it was ascertained that since that Court issued paners of naturalization, probably tag, and the red beauty and the supervisor, in his discretion, could take very could see the male clinaces. Probably the nature in the Superior of the business than the former during the last few years. As the Supervisor, in his discretion, could take supervision of naturalization entirely oft of the State would be much larger, as that Court has had a business than the former during the last years. As the Supervisor, in his discretion, could take copies of all these papers, the expense to the Gavern-ment at \$1 for each copy—alow estimate—would amount to a very large sum.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE GOVERNMENT.

A special meeting of the Produce Exchange was held at 1:45 p. m., yesterday, in response to a peti-tion signed by 90 members for the purpose of reconsidering the vote of the previous meeting, whereby the amendment to the by-laws increasing the initiation for from \$500 to \$1,000 was defeated. Franklin Edgou, the president effect, decided that no reconsideration could be had except at the meeting at which the vote was taken. An appeal was taken from the decision, but after some debate the chair was sustained. Mr. Perry

effect some deposite the chair was sectioned.

Microd the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be respectfully requested to mend sections 3 and 51 of the hydrags in such manner that the initial tion fee shall be raises to \$4.000 immediately gapes such assembled in a failed by a two-thirds rote, to be taken by hallot, and that here either all by-laws or mendments to by-laws be raised up hallot, instead either all by-laws or mendments to by-laws be raised up hallot, instead

Mr. Perry said that the additional money to be obained from the initiation fees was necessary in order to build a new Exchange. The present one was overcrowded with its 2,300 members, the bills of mortality were getting larger and larger each year; the members were debiliated by noxious gases. He arged that in any change in the by-laws every member ought to nave a voice, and that the only way in which this could be done was by a vote by bailot. Gen. Reade vessed the same point, and the resolution was adopted with only three dissenting voices.

RAILROAD FARES INCREASED.

The managers of the ticket departments of the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Erie Railway Companies held a convention recently and agreed to advance the prices of tickets to the West to the old rates. To Chicago the price is increased from \$22 o \$26; to St. Louis, from \$20 to \$27; to Ciscinnati, from \$25 to \$20, and to Clevennet, from \$11 to \$14 25. The stationer and Ohio Raitroat retuse to come into the arrangement and continue to sell to bets at the reduced prices, as follows: To Cincinnati, £13 50; to Chicago, \$18 50; to Si. Louis, \$2: 25; to Louisynte, \$17 23, and to Omaha, \$36.

THE COURTS.

THE ELECTION INQUIRY. FURTHER TESTIMONY OF WATCHERS WHO WERE PUT

OUT OF THE POLLING PLACES - AN ORDER GRANTED TO FORCE MR. CHARLICK TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HE SHOULD NOT SIGN HIS TESTI-MONY.

The investigation into the alleged election frauds was resumed yesterday, at 3 p. m., in Suprem court, Chambers. Mr. Wingate, counsel for John Kelly and the other complainants, informed Judge Donohu that he (Mr. Wingate) had twice given notice to Mr. Chatlick to appear and sign his testimony, but that he was not present and had not even sent an excuse. At the close of the examination, Judge Donohue issued an order to show cause why Mr. Charlick should not come and sign his deposition, or be punished for con-tempt. The first witness called was John Deran, who stated that he was a Tanmany water in the HId District of the VIIIth Assembly District on the day of the election, and was arrested by a United States Marshal five minutes after he had voted, but was discharged during the day. The charge was that he had asked some man to register illevally. The name of the complainant was James Riley, but no such person could be found in the neighborhood in which Riley, in his affidavit, stated

the neighborhood in which they, it has and att, stated his residence to be. The charge was entirely false. Richard F. Stevens of No. 430 Fourth-ave, was a watcher in the 1Xth District of the XVIIIth Assembly riet, for the Tammany county candidates. He was there at the closing of the polls, and presented his cer-

there at the closing of the polls, and presented his certificate. He remained there 11 hours before the counting of the bailots was begun, though there seemed to be no apparent reason for delay. He was then kept ourside of a railing, where he could not possibly count the bailots, being 12 feet away. There was room enough inside for the watchers without crowding the inspectors. In the early part of the evening, United States Marshal Dillon became intoxicated, and put out two persons from the room who were perfectly quiet.

Daniel B. Hasbrouck, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Election, was examined, and asked whether it was true that the inspectors of the XIth Assembly District were not named until October 1. His impression was that he did not get the list of Democratic inspectors until after that date, but he could not sent what the Police Board unit. He had a linemorandum by which he could tell all about it, but when asked to produce it, he said that Mr. Charlick sent for it one day and had not returned it. He would look for it, however. He believed the list of inspectors for both the XIth and XXIst Districts were not turmshed to him unto after Oct. 1. They came last, at all events.

furnished to him unto after Oct. 1. They came last, at all events.

James McCartney, who was present as watcher for McCaue, candidate for Assembly, on the hight of election, in the IXth District of the VIIIth Assembly District, and was appointed challenger for Croker besides, appeared as a witness, and stated that he was put out four times during the day, the inspectors refusing to recognize his authority, although he had been appeared by Mr. Croker. He was inspected during the registry, and was removed by Caartick on the allidaylis of two near, who stated that the witness had bossted he "would carry that District for Tammany Hail, whether right or wrong;" which was entirely false. If never knew one of the men, and had not seen him for years. The character of both was very bad. When the counting began, a gang outside of the polling place tried to waip nine, and there was a general fight in the room. He was kept outside of the rating, and could not cannit the vote.

Upon this being made known to the general agent in the city, he again summoned a meeting of the various railroad agents, who meet at the Eric office in West-strain agreed to adde by the rates formerly paid. In the work, it is the paid to adde by the rates formerly paid. In the work, it is the paid to adde by the rates formerly paid. In the work, it is the paid to adde by the rates formerly paid. In the work, it is the paid to adde by the rates formerly paid. In the work, it is the paid to added their former offer and agreed to added by the rates formerly paid. In the work, it is the paid to added their former offer and agreed to added their former of the VIIII and the was the past and not the part of the par

the rails with all the other watchers; the Inspectors told him they didn't care about the law; in counting the tickets they did not allow any scratches, but counted them all straight; they didn't attempt to look at the names at all and did not take time to count them correctly or ascertain whether there were any spills. The investigation was then adjourned to the 25th inst.

CALLENDAR'S BANK ACCOUNTS. TRANSACTIONS WITH VARIOUS BANKS-VALUE OF PORTAGE LAKE BONDS.

The trial of ex-Bank Examiner Charles Cal-

lendar for receiving a bribe for reporting favorably upon the condition of the Ocean National Bank, was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before the Atlantic National Bank, and an ex-clork of the bank, testified that Callendar had borrowed money from it. and Mr. Purdy put in evidence Callendar's note to it for \$2,000. Judge Benedict here remarked that there was a strong tendency to get the case to the jury on the theory that Callendar had borrowed money from several national banks, and that he would not allow it to go to the jury on such a theory. The witness then stated that Callendar was indebted to the Atlantic National Bank, and notes were put in evidence showing that he owed it about \$12,000; it also ap peared that suit had been begun against Callendar to recover that amount. The cross-examination developed the fact that what the witness knew about Callendar's transactions with the Atlantic National Bank was derived from its books and from what had been told him. rather than from personal knowledge. It also appeared from the cross-examination that when the bank failed in April, 1873, some of the securities for loans were

J. E. Santhworth, who was President of the Atlantic National Bank when it falled, testified: As President of that bank, I loaned Catlendar \$2,000; I discounted for him two notes of \$5,000 cash, and I also discounted other notes for him; when the bank failed Callender had paid all he owed it except about \$8 500; there was no security on two of the notes discounted; I tried to make Callendar pay up, but he fell back on his indorsers; I could not get the money out of them, and Callendar finally gave \$25,000 in Portage Lake bonds as additional se curity. Toe rest of the direct testimony of Mr. South-worth was to the effect that the Atlantic National Bank failed on account of Taintor's taking its capital and losing it in Wall-st, speculations; that when he was loan-ing money to Callendar he did not know of himself the condition of its reserve fund, and that he had received a letter from the Controller of the Currency stating that the reserve fund must be strengthened.

Cross-examined—I loaned Calleader money, and dis-counted notes for him through 1871 into 1872; the Portage Lake bonds were in the bank when it falled, and I think they were the same bonds which have been produced in Court; I asked the President of the Union Trust Company about the bonds, but received no defluite information relative to their market value.

The witness then stated in substance that the Presi dent of the Union Trust Company had told him that the bonds were secured by valid mortgages on real estate; that when he took them as security for what Callender that when he took them as security for what Callender owed the Atlantic National's Bank, he supposed they were good for the an onet, and that Mr. Davis, the re-ceiver of the Ocean National Bank, had either offered to give locents on the dollar for the bonds, or told him where he could obtain that price for turns. On the re-direct examination, the witness said that Portage Lake bonds were not such securities as his bank was in the habit of bonning money on, and that he would not have taken them from any one in the usual course of busi-

Bess.

J. S. Hartsborn, formerly cashier of the Ocean National Bank, testified to the effect that, on Sopt II, 1871, he allowed or had overdrawn his account in that bank to the extent of about \$25,000; that the President of the bank told him not to minor Callendar to overdraw his account forther; that the overdrawth were made good, and that he was afterward permitted to overdraw his account to the amount of about \$900, which had not been made good. On the cross-examination, the witness said that it was a common thing for overdrafts to occur; and on the redirect, he stated that it was not asked that it was not asked in determined to stand for six or seven days, as Callendar's had stood, and that he case was an isolated one.

J. M. Crane, Cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, testified; Callendar is as good a bank account an as I ever as w; he had an account in our bank, but his check for \$16,000 was not good in September, 1871; Portage Lake bonds were not good security in this city in September, 1871, but one might have taxen them with other collaters for the purpose of saving a higher margin.

The witness then stated, in substance, that the Shoe J. S. Hartsborn, formerly easbier of the Ocean National

offiners for the purpose of saving a linguer margin. The witness then stated, in substance, that the Shae and Leather Bang had founed Caffendar about \$10,000 in \$71, for which collaterals are slift held, and among which are some Portage Luke bonds. On the cross-xumination, Mr. Crane said that the bank had been gered \$15,000 for \$50,000 in those bonds, and that the

Menry Beekman, ex-President of the Union-square National Bank, testified: Callendar borrowed money on notes and some kind of bonds; I don't remember what kind of bonds; I don't remember what kind of bonds they were, but they may have been Portage Lake bonds; I don't remember that we made call towed him to overdraw his account, and I don't remember that he did so. On the cross-examination Mr. Beekman said that when he loaned Callendar monoy, he did on good faith, and supposed that his contaterals were erfectly good.

W. A. Thompson, President of the Merchants' Exhange Bank, testified: In October, 1871, Portage Lake and would not have been taken.

hange Bank, testified: In October, 1811, Portage Lake bands would not have been taken as collaterals by our auk; they were not good security at that time; Cal-cudar asked me to loan hum money on those bonds, and I retused; he asked me to do so after our bank had suf-fered from defaications. The Court adjourned thi Mon-

THE POLICE-JUSTICE QUESTION.

The question of the constitutionality of the actereating the Special Sessions was argued yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court before Judges Brady, Daniels, and Westcott, in the test case of George Doyle, who was convicted last month in the Court of Special Sessions on a charge of assault on a little girl and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Mr. Howe's belief that the Court was illegally constituted led him to seek a writ of certiorari from Judge Barrett in Chambers of the Supreme Court for the purpose of testing the question.

Mr. Howe's points were, first, that the act of May,

1873. "to secure better administration in the Police Courts of the City of New-York," under which the present Police Justices were nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen, is unconstitutional because it takes from the people the power of election. See endly, if the Police Justices are Justices of the Peace within the constitutional provision, then the act is un constitutional, inasmuch as the term of those in office when the amended judiciary article took effect, is nalit fled before its expiration, in violation of the Constitution. When the amended judiciary article took effect Courts of Special Sessions were held by Police Justices; those

When the amended judiciary article took effect Courts of Special Sessions were held by Police Justices; those courts were not inferior, local courts, and the judges authorized to hold such courts cannot be appointed. Thirdly, the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace is a County Court, having jurisdiction over all middemeanors committed within the county, having, too, a clerk and a scal, and the justices authorized to hold it are therefore county officers, and cannot be appointed by the Mayor, because his office is only a city one; also, that whether the Statute of 1873 is unconstitutional for the reasons assigned or not, the justices appointed by the Mayor have no power to hold a Court of Special Sessions. He hastly urged the illegality of the act, and the propriety of reversing the decision.

The Assistant District-Attorney responded, claiming that the petition was irregular and defective through not being verified by the petitioner. A writ of certiforari was therefore improvidently granted, and should be dismissed. The present Police Justices being at present de facto public officers, their acts as such should not be called in question in a proceeding of this kind. It is not the office of a writ of certiforari to a Court of Special Sessions to inquire into questions of the constitutionality of the appointment of magistrates may be reviewed now, then each prisoner of the cheusand anomally brought before the counts would be entitled to the same right of reviewing the regularity of the election on his trial, thus involving the administration of justice in endiess confusion. Decision reserved.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Jus tice Otterbourg committee William Schaffer of No. 214 seventica-we, in orfault of \$5000 hait, for emberating \$10 belonging to his employer, Samuel F. Burnett of No. 247 Washington Market. Preserved Harr-leth was beld to default of \$2,000, charged with keeping a policy shop at No. 122 Division-st. Courack Super and Edward Batcher, who were found in the place, were committed to the House of Detention to appear

Catherine and Alin Daily are two sisters who have frequented the Court bloom in Brookles for several years, and have been generally regarded as image. They became involved in a litt atton about some property owned by Aun Dale, upon which her sister held a mortrage. The result of the littration was that they lost all of their property in lawyers fees and costs. A short time ago (atherine was arrested on a charge of false swearing in supplementary proceedings instituted by the person who had obtained a judgment against Anni Dair. The case was tried seel entire in the Brookin Court of Sessions, before Judge Moore, and the jury, without lottening to any argument in the case, found the actual guilty of perjury. Her counted applied for and obtained a stay of proceedings.

Lingthee Moorea, at the Tormba Dalice Court.

Justice Morgan, at the Tombs Police Court, com-

John Gabiger, indicted for burglary in the third decree, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and were each sentenced to State Pricon for two years.

DECISIONS-MARCH 20. Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Donohue,—seemwich Savines Bank agt. Murray, Daken agt. Martin, Geib ag Savines Bank agt. Murray, Daken agt. Martin, Geib ag Savines Martin, Bun agt. Hannayin agt. Lanauni, in the matter, and the Resurrection of the Resurrection of Co., Andrews agt. Low Hedening T. Teritor—Motions grand and the Andrews agt. Low Hedening T. Teritor—Motions grand atom agt. Dulley, Ellis agt. Keves, Cameron agt. Hain.—Motion state.

Konsseth Israel, -Order, int Term-By Judge Van Brunt, - Porter ogt, Waring, -Findings Superior Court-Special Term-By Judge Curtis,-

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Malls for Great Britain and Iroland via Queenstown and Liverpool, y the steamable Occame, come at 5730 a.m. No Supplementary Malls teamable and at B a.m. from White Star Dock, Pavonia Perry, ergor City.

Malls for Rarone via Southampton and Bremen, per the steamable onan close at 12 M. A Supplementary Mall is closed at the Post-Great 1, Mr. 2003.

Other at 1:30 p. in. Stramsho sails at 2 p. in. from the foot of Thordst. Hoboken.

A livest beroon and Prussian closer Mail is seen by this line.

For French Mail: direct, via Brest and Lavre, by the steamship Percee, close at 5:30 a. in. Steamship rails at 8 a. in. from Fier No. 50 N. ft.

Mails for Havans, direct, by the steamship Culia, close at 2 p. in. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Fot-Office at 2:40 p. in. Steamship sails at 3 p. in., from Pier No. 3 N. ft.

Mails for Key Weet by the steamship bitste of Terus, close at 2 p. in. Steamship sails at 3 p. in., from Pier No. 20 R. id.

Mails for Key Weet by the steamship bitste of Terus, close at 2 p. in. Steamship sails at 3 p. in., from Pier No. 20 R. id.

Mails for For Halfar, A. S., is closed at the New York Post-Office every day at 3 p. in., and goes via Hoston.

SUNDAL Manut 22.

All Mails close at 11 clocks in. The Lost-Office at b. the.

MONDAY, Manut 23.

w. to 11 a. m.

MONDAY, Manch 23.

Mails for Branil, the Argentine Republic West Indies, etc., by the close at the Past Office at 2:15 p. m. A Supplementary Mail will close at the Past Office at 2:15 p. m. Steamsing sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 43 N. R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Steamship Oceanic (Br.), Kiddle, Live-CLEARED.

unship Ocessele (Br.), Kiddle, Liverpool March 5, and Queenstich, with miles, and pass, to R. J. Corils,
unship Gaelie (Gr.), Jennings, Liverpool and Queenstown, R. J. mship tuty of Richmond (Br.), Brooks, Liverpool via Queenslown,

n Slack Dismond, Smith, Philadelphia, W. Eirkpatrick. Normanian Black Diamont, Smith, Palladelphis, W. Erkpatrick, Steamsing Vind eater, Martin, Bultmore, Lordinal Steamsing Co. Steamsing Vind eater, Martin, Bultmore, Lordinal Steamsing Co. Steamsing Carlifornia (Br.), Orientstone, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros. Steamsing Degrae all (Br.), Giberg, London, E. R. Murgar's Sous, Strammin Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphaa, James Hand.
Ship Marletta W. (Anat.), Patron. Cork for oriens, Sloovich & Co. Stap Woodners (Br.), Hartwel, Laverpool, A. Baxter & Co. Saip Woodners (Br.), Hartwel, Laverpool, A. Baxter & Co. Saip Woodners (Br.), Bentoo, Kechmond Wright, Br. win & Co. Sehr Kragers, Larsen, Liverpool, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Cacique (Br.), Bentoo, Rehmond Wright, Br. win & Co. Sehr, F. Wilson, Wilson, Sickas Cedar Kegs, Overton & Hawkins, Sear J. W. Wilson, Wilson, Schassourille, H. W. Loud & Co. zeks, Be., Davis, Wilmington, E. S. Pawell,
Schr. Jeller, Foreth, Jacksourille, H. W. Loud & Co. zeks, Be., Davis, Wilmington, E. S. Pawell,
Schr. Jeller, Foreth, Jacksourille, H. W. Loud & Co. Sehr, Florence Stay, Van Cleaf, Baitimore, Van Brunt & Bro. Schr. A. L. Buffer, Baiter Durlen, S. C. Loud & Co. Jeller, Webster Bornand, Smith, Jacksourille, Warren Bay, Lear, Percaux (Br.), Borden, Locapo I. N. S., C. W. Bertessar & Co. ARRIVED.

Steamship Harold Haarfager (Sor.), Heilberg, London March 3, with mises and pass, to Funch, follow & Co. Sates March March 1, Savanilla Steamship Man (Gr.), Dr. McGed, Santa Marcha March 1, Savanilla Th, and Kingston I Ith, with miles and pass. to Pin, Forwood & Co. Steamship biolizator, smith, Ball-more, with miles and pass to Jorilland March 1, Savanilla Chemical March 1, Savanilla March oke, Couch, Richmond, Cliv Potus and Norfolk, with and task to tild Dominion Steamand Co. ship Co.
L. B. Gilchrist (of Thomaston), Emerson, Liverpool Jan. 22, via

when March R. with sail.

Ship Frina Albert Ger. I. Hoppner, Hamburg 78 days, with index.

Ship James Poster Ger. I. Hoppner, Hamburg 78 days, with index.

Ship James Poster Ger. I. Grandinsham, Laverteon Fee. 3, with index.

Ship Yearna (of Thomastern T. Leobold, Lavertoon) Ju. 31, with index.

Ship Yearna (of Thomastern) Theobold, Lavertoon Ju. 31, with nakes,

Earl Angel (of Fee.), Steengard, Breuner 75 days, with index.

Earl Horner of Health Filektit, Carlieras 14 days, with sugar,

Brig Laura Gertrade, Mass, Fernandina, Fla., 7 days, with naval Brig Otacilla (of St. John, N. B.), Tooser, Pernambuco 34 days, with

nurst.

Brig Pearl (of New-Haven), Briegs, Maragner 18 days, with sugar.

Brig Willy (Ger.), Knuth, Hamburg 80 days, with moles.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson Matannas 21 days, with molesses.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Matannas 21 days, with molesses.

Brig Fave Brothers (of Bosteu), Thurlow, Cardenas 15 days, with iolases, &c.
1-rig Helen C. Rich. House, Seville 40 days, with wire and corkwood
1-rig cl. 11. Williams (of Fortham), Tucker, Matanass 18 days, with

noissess.

District H. Eaten (of Calals), Shackford, Saena 12 days, with sugar Schr. Abb.: H. Brown (of Provincetown), Dowling, Ponce, P. R. 1:

ars, with sight, Somer (of Boston), haton, Cardenas 15 days, with fruit. Scor. M. A. Somers (of Boston), haton, Cardenas 15 days, with engar. Schr. Minnie Repplier (of Philadelpuia), bomers, Cardenas 12 days, seer. O. M. Marrett (of Bootnbay), Reed, Para 25 days, with rubber.

Sciet Harold OFT, Hanson, Invalid and Scient, Look Margaliand, Joses, Whitalipton, N. C., S. days, with naval stores, schr. Delvin, Roberts, Newhern, N. C., 12 days, with naval stores. Scint M. J. Chadwick, Holmes, Farcer's Head, with hick schools, Margan, New-Haven, Bondstep, New-Haven, Harley M. Schools, New-Haven, Ed. Lindsley, Providence, Arthur, Rockland, H. G. Brit, Morthald, Margie Heile, Rockland, Plyasing, Providence, Albert Pharo, Providence, Albert Pharo, Providence, Albert Pharo, Providence, Avent, Someriset, Prod. Fall, Rockport, Me, Charle, Oak, New-Hedford, Marticalbo, Purliand, Markendbo, Purliand, Marken

Bostos, March 20.—Arrived, schrs, J. P. Wyman, from Cape Hay-ley, Mattle W. Atswood, from New-Origins, Lugwas, Del., March 20.—Arrived, schrs, Ida M. Eldridge, and Grace, non Cartheau nawas, 1983, and 1984 and 1985 and 1985

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, March 20 -Sailed, steamship Kong Sverre Dannevig, for New York. JOSDON, March 20 — Saised, seemants con-Kew York.

Livenido Jr., March 20.— The steamship Hünois sailed hence for Philadelphia at L. v. it.

Quasserous, March 20.— The Cunard Line steamship Absosinia, Haines, From New York March 11, for Livenpoot, serired here at 2 p.

m., toolar. The Williams & Guion Line steamship Island. Kooke, from New York March 19, for Livenpoot, arrived here this afternoon. The steamship Girja Mahingto arrived at Panama, March 9.

The Araban and the from Fanama for San Francisco March 11, The Araban and Fanama for San Francisco March 11.

The steamship Acaptico from San's tork partived at Aspinwall starch 9.

MENGER ANDA.

The Meaniship Acaptico from New-York, arrived at Aspinwait affarch 9.

MEMORANDA.

Lawres, Del., March 20.—The sehr. Olive Harward, before reported ashire, has been hanced of by the New-England Wrenking Company, and arrive in the Breakwater for repairs. It is reported that sue has been purchased by parties here.

SPOKEN.

March 14, lat. 32 N., long. 77, bar. Argo, from Liverpool for Balti-(For Latest Ship News see Seventh Page.)

Steamboats and Hailroads.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HART-

FORD RAILHOAD. -- New-York and New-Haven Division. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1878. Presenger Station in New-Tork, Grand Central Dupot, Rutrauce of

WINTER ARRANISMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1875.

Passenger Station in New-Tork, Grand Central Depot, Rotrauce of Party-second\*\*.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05 (Acc's), 8:05 (Ec.), 3:05 (Acc's), 10:00 s. m. (Rt.), 12:00 n. (Acc'n), 10:00 (Ec.), 3:05 (Acc's), 4:38 and 5:10 (Lecal Ec.), 8:10 (Ec.) and 9:10 (Ec.) and 5:15 (Acc's), 4:38 and 5:10 (Lecal Ec.), 8:10 (Ec.) and 9:10 (

Sonday Boston Mail Trains at 7 p. m. via Springeriti Plant Via Province.

Diswing-foom cars on Day Express and Sleeping cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at Ticket Office of Company at Grant Central Depot, or at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co., 944 Breadway and Windsor House, N. Y. and No. 1 Court-st, Brooklyn, who will also enck bagging from redictions to deviatation.

For further information of particulars see bosters at bottle and depot. JOHN T. MOODY, Supt. of N. Y. Dir,

E. M. REED, Geol Supt. New-Haven.

E. M. REED, Geol Supt. New-Mayer.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA
The new and elegant Steamers RHOUE ISLAND. Tuesdays. Thursdays and Saturdays, and NARHAGANSEIT, Mondays. We emediate and
Fridays, from Pier 33. North River, foot of Jarrett, duty (except Sun
day), at 5 p. m., arrving in Boston altend or all other lines.
Thicke for value at all brimning, Railroad Offices, and Staternooms secured at the officer of Westcott's Express Co., and at 319 Broadway
L. W. FLEANS.

Geo. Park. Art.

COLUMNIA CLUE. D. A. B. A. B. B. B. B. COCK. President.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD. On and after March 2, 1874, trains will care South Eighth-th, Brook

as follows (Sundays recepted):

r Patchugue and interme date stations, at 0:30 a. m. and 4 p. m.

or leip and intermediate stations, at 9:30 a. m. and 4 and 5 p. m.

or Babyion and intermediate stations, at 9:30 a. m. and 1:30, 4, 5 g. For nanotina and intermediate stations, at 0:30 a. in. and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 b. m.

For Hempstead, Rochamar, and intermediate stations, at 0:30 a. in. and 4, b. and 6 p. in.

Runnay trains leave Bushwick for hilp at 0 a. in.

CHOL F. CARMAN, Superintendent. Steamboats and Bailroads

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE
GREAT TRUNK LINK AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTS
Trains leave New York, from foot of Destrosses and Certisect-sta, as
follows:

(30 p. m) For Williamsport, Luck Haven, Corry and Eric, via Phila, & Eric E. E. Prov., 7 p. m. : for Williamsport, 9:30 a. m., connecting at Philadelphia. For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 a. m. 3 and 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 p. m.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 a. m.: 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9, m. and 2 sight. Sunday, 6, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 p. m. Emigrant and second clean, 7; m. f second class, 7 t. m. For Trenton at 7:20 a. m.; 2, 3:10, and 6:10 p. m. Sanday, 6:10

. m. For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 12 m., 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 s. m., and 12 migat. Sunday 5:20, 6:10,

[See Eighth Page.]

HORSE and CARRIAGE MARKET

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 20, 1874. There is no change in the local horse trade. Business must naturally be slow as long as the sanitary

condition of the stock on hand is regarded with sus picton. If there should be a speedy change to fine weather the Spring diseases now prevailing among weather the Spring diseases now prevailing among horses are most likely to disappear, and with them the exaggerated rumors about an alarming epidemic, which so far have very seriously interfered with the progress of the market. At the leading horse and carriage auction marts the regular semi-weekly sales were held to-day, and reported as follows:

By Mr. Arch. Johnston, in Thirteenth-st., near University-place.

Brown mare.

Brown mare.

Brown mare.

Brown mare.

Chestnut mare ..... Pair of bay borses. Pair of bay borses. 10 Gray horse.
Put bay horses.
Black horse.
Brown mare.
Bay coupe horse.
Gray mate.
Sale at Messrs. Batker & Ch
and New-York Tattersalls, Satu

forses, Carriages, harness, &c.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND TRIFFERSALLS,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND TRIFFT-NINTH-ST.,
MAJOR C. W. BARKER AUCTIONERS,
EFGULAR SALE OF
TROTTERS, ROADSTERS, FAMILY, BUSINESS AND WORK

CARRIAGES, HARFESS, &c... EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of the mest young black HORSES in the New-England States; stand nearly 17 hands high; weigh 2,300 nounds; pericet match, and can show a three-minute gait. Full particulars of J. N. WOODWARD, Twichell's Stables, South Framincham, Mass. TO STOCK-RAISERS AND FARMERS—The advertiser has a large tract of land, well watered and timbered, in Missouri, also, a large ranche in Kansas. Both are situated sear ranches.

He has several short-horn Durham bulls and cows, a fine hard of graded He has several short-horn Derham belie and cowe, a face hard of graded and common stock, and a large here of Teras stock.
Also, a fine herd of Poland and China and Berkshire Hoga.
He is engaged in rationg fine and straded stock, buying and selling stock, and desires to race horses and mutes, and to engage to dairying. He desires TWO PARTSERS to assist in carrying on the business and to diart a store; also, TWO GERMAN FAMILIES to assist in

eas or months in the West and Colorado for recovery, this is ble opportunity. Address STOCK-RAISER, at this office.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT—CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK—JOHN M. WOLCOTT, plaintiff, against C. O. CROSHY, detendant—Summers for a money demand on contract. Commot served. To the designation above named: You are hereby assumoned and required to asswer the complaint in this action, which will be filled the office of the City and to serve a copy of your summer to the and complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Walbet, New York, City, whilm twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service and if you full to asswer the said complaint within the time aforessid, the pasintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five bundred and first—dubt dollars and thirty-one ceals, with interest from the 2d day of Fermary, one thousand eight monifed and sevenay-four, besides the cost of this settion. Dated New-York, Fee. 3, 10:14.

Plaintiffs Attorney, 62 Wallet.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Cirty and County of New-York on the 26th day of Fermary, 1874.

Fals law6w8

CUPREME COURT.—HENRY A MOUTE of

SUPREME COURT.-HENRY A. MOTT, as

PAS A WHATE STATE AND TO THE STATE AND TO THE STATE AND STATE AND

HENRY A. MOTT.
JOHN CHETWOOD,
REcentors, &c., of Valentine Mutt, deceard, reference
T. W. Burd, Plaintil's Attorney, 71 Broadway.

Aliscellaneous.

DR. HOFFMANN, late First Assistant of the Opathalmelogical Chale of the University of Wersburg, 179 Reasen-t., Stronklyn, N. 1. Specialities Eye, Ear, Throat, and Shin Diseases. Office hours, Sa. m. and & p. m.

PAINT BRUSHES, the Rember of Court of the Court of th PAINT BRUSHES, RALSOMINE and VARNISH BRUSHES, also Bushes of every description, at 336
Pearl-st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, Magniculary and Importer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—TAKE
NOTICE that I have been appointed COMMISSIONER to take
Proof of Deeds, &c., for the State of Pennsylvania, in the City of RegTors, for the term of five years from date.

GRO. C. COPPIN, 117 Brondway, R. Y.
New-York, March 14, 1876.